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ECE 529: Introduction to Technical Cybersecurity

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Binary Analysis

Binary analysis can tell us an incredible amount of details about a program. Even though this executable was compiled for x86, using Hopper, I was able to open the msg executable directly, without having to disassemble the code first. From there I was able to see that the first string was hard-coded in the main() program – string 1: **fubar** (see Figure 1).

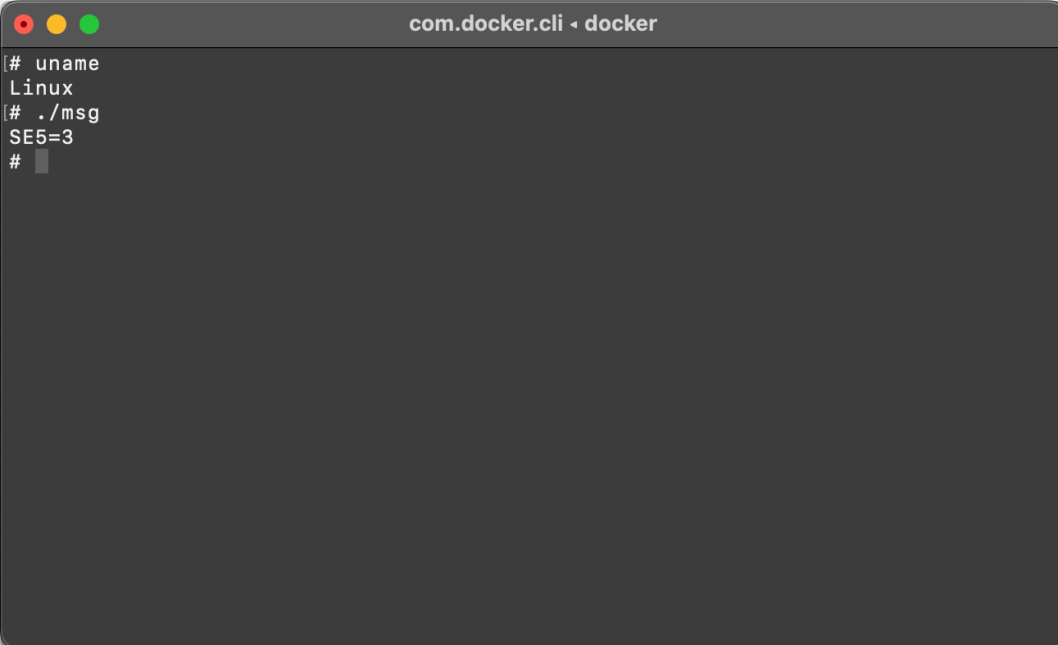
```

; ===== BEGINNING OF PROCEDURE =====
; Variables:
;   var_4: int32_t, -4
;   var_10: int64_t, -16

main:
0000000000000972    push    rbp                ; End of unwind block (FDE at 0xb1c), Begin
0000000000000973    mov     rbp, rsp
0000000000000976    sub     rsp, 0x10
000000000000097a    mov     dword [rbp+var_4], edi
000000000000097d    mov     qword [rbp+var_10], rsi
0000000000000981    lea     rax, qword [aFubar]    ; "fubar"
0000000000000988    mov     qword [MSG], rax      ; MSG
000000000000098f    mov     eax, 0x0
0000000000000994    call    print_msg            ; print_msg
0000000000000999    mov     eax, 0x0
000000000000099e    mov     edi, eax              ; argument "__status" for method j_exit
00000000000009a0    call    j_exit               ; exit
; endp
00000000000009a5    align   16                  ; End of unwind block (FDE at 0xb40)
```

FIGURE 1: STRING 1 – FUBAR.

To run the executable, I needed to use the x86 Docker container I created for Module 3 of this course. The second string was generated when the program was executed with the shell command `uname` – string 2: **Linux** (see Figure 2). The third string was discovered by setting break points after the operations were performed – string 3: **J<,4***. Finally, the fourth string was revealed after running the program – string 4: **SE5=3**.

A terminal window with a dark gray background and a title bar. The title bar contains three colored window control buttons (red, yellow, green) on the left and the text "com.docker.cli ◀ docker" on the right. The terminal content shows the execution of two commands: "# uname" which returns "Linux", and "# ./msg" which returns "SE5=3". The prompt character is "#".

```
# uname ]
Linux
# ./msg ]
SE5=3
# █
```

FIGURE 2: STRINGS 2 & 4 – LINUX & SE5=3.